

WEEKLY MAYSVILLE EAGLE
EACH WEEKLY, EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY
THOMAS M. GREENE,
ONE DOLLAR PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.
Second street, between Court and Market.

MAYSVILLE, KY., SEPTEMBER 16, 1868.

FOR PRESIDENT,

HORATIO SEYMOUR,

OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

FRANCIS P. BLAIR,

OF MISSOURI.

Democratic Congressional Convention.

The State Democratic Central Committee have authorized the chairman of the various county committees in this District to call a Convention for the nomination of a candidate for Congress and to appoint the time and place of holding the same. I addressed a communication to the chairman and members of each of said committees in reference to said matters. All the letters received in response favor the 16th of September as the time, and a large majority favor Owingsville as the place of holding the Convention.

I therefore feel authorized to, and do give notice to the Democracy of the various counties composing the Ninth Congressional District, that a Democratic Convention will be held on Wednesday, September 16, 1868, at Owingsville, Bath county, to nominate a candidate to represent this district in the 41st Congress of the United States.

The Democracy of the various counties will please select delegates to said convention.

H. T. PEACHTREE

Ch'm'n. Mason Co. Dem. Com.

Aug. 19th, 1868.

THE CANVASS IN OHIO.

It may be the fact that they have no Governor to elect, but certain it is that the Democrats of Ohio are not prosecuting the canvass as diligently as their friends in Indiana are doing. In the latter State the Democrats are buoyed up with hope and are making a gallant fight, but it does not seem to be so in Ohio. The Radicals claim the latter State by 40,000 and they offer to bet even on 25,000. The Democrats are not sanguine enough to bet one to three that they will win the State for Seymour and Blair. In the Portsmouth District the contest is very close. Some of Vallandigham's friends claim that he will beat Schenck. It would be well to let Union Democratic speakers from Kentucky to Ohio.

AN ACT OF JUSTICE.

The statements made by us some weeks ago concerning JOHN M. BURNS were given to us by various persons living in the Sandy Valley region, who professed to know the circumstances as related to us. Recently, however, we fell in with JOHN M. RICE, who assured us that we had done Mr. BURNS injustice. Shortly after the conversation with Mr. RICE we met with Hon. L. T. MOORE, of Catlettsburg, who confirmed and reiterated his statement. From Mr. MOORE we learned that Mr. BURNS was never in the Confederate service as stated by us, was never in any way connected with the Quarter-masters department, and had nothing to do with impressing property either for the use of the Confederates or for individual purposes. So soon as he could do so he returned with in the Federal lines and has remained at home conducting himself as a law abiding citizen ever since.

It gives us no pleasure to make harsh charges against any one, and what we said of him was from a sense of duty to the public. Convinced that injustice was done him, we make the correction promptly.

THE CONDITIONS OF PEACE.

The Evansville Courier says: The resolutions of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention at New York, the individual expressions of opinion from distinguished Federal soldiers in every quarter of the Republic, and the general manifestations of sentiment from the great body of soldiers throughout the country, leave no doubt that the real fighting element of the country is opposed to the revolutionary designs of Radicalism, and will cast its influence during the present canvass, in favor of Conservatism and Peace. The explanation of this—if any explanation be needed—is simple: The soldiers of the country are oppressed with a timid apprehension of what is termed a "rebel" triumph. Having satisfactorily tested their powers in the field they are not to be dismayed by suggestions of ruinous possibilities at the polls. Having received the pledge of the Southern soldier that he regards the result of the bloody arbitrament as decisive, and believing it is not within the power of man to breathe life and strength into a cause which from an original lack of resources was inherently weak, he asks no guarantee but that which he finds in the conditions the war has wrought.

General Rosecrans, therefore speaking for "the officers and soldiers who fought for the Union," says that "if the people of the South could be at peace, and their energy and good-will heartily applied to repair the waste of war, they would establish public confidence in our political stability; they would soon bring our currency to a gold standard, and our government bonds to a premium." But why cannot the people of the South be at peace? For two reasons: (1) because of the necessities of the desperate few, and (2) because of the apprehensions of the timid many.

It is well known that the late war gave birth to certain politico-military monsters of the Butler species, together with certain demagogic nondescripts of the Ogleby type. These men have achieved a reputation during the last eight or ten years of revolution and war, which makes all the villainy of the past respectable. Despised and execrated by all decent men, they have fled to Radicalism as a last resource, and Radicalism made desperate and shameless by the critical situation of its affairs, sees the abandoned wreathes with "open arms." These are the instruments which the Radical party is now using to perpetuate its hold on power. They have been chosen for the work because their personal exigencies give assurance of unwavering fidelity to a revolutionary cause. The triumph of conservatism, the re-establishment of law, the restoration of peace would exclude them for ever from places of power, consideration and trust. Retributive justice would demand them to the obscurity from which they originally emerged, and leave nothing but the record of their misdeeds to fix their names in the memory of men. Is it strange that these political desperadoes should cry aloud and spare not? Is it strange that their lips should speak lies when their hands are drenched with blood and their fingers with iniquity?

But there are many good citizens who, while they are solicitous to restore the government to the peaceful functions of

the past, are profoundly alarmed by the persistent misrepresentations of the Radical speakers and press. "It is dreadful"—they say with a shiver of apprehension—"it is dreadful to think of restoring red-handed rebels to power." They forget, however, that this is precisely what the Radical party has already done: they forget that this is what the Radicals are still further pledged to do. They forget that recent "rebels" have already been received with "open arms," and rewarded with lavish hands. They forget that WICKHAM, LONGSTREET, BROWN, and others have yielded to the pressure of personal considerations and thrown themselves into the arms of men who daily insult and oppress their own people. And nothing is more certain than that these men will turn upon the Radical party the very moment the situation affords an opportunity for a profitable change of position, and that consequently, it is putting its trust in men who are proved to be utterly faithless and corrupt. Is a pledge from JOE BROWN worth more than a pledge from Robert E. Lee?

But why should not the "red-handed rebels" be restored to power? My conjecture leads me"—said General GRANT in 1865—"to the conclusion that the citizens of the Southern States are anxious to return to self-government, within the Union, as soon as possible." "Establish this right of self-government on a firm basis," says General LEE, "and the Southern people will faithfully obey the Constitution and the Laws, and fulfill every duty in common with peaceful citizens, loyal to the Constitution of their country." To guarantee the exercise of this right was the purpose of Gen. SHERMAN's convention three years ago. The conditions which he offered were in entire consonance with the views of every Republican statesman who fairly comprehended their scope and intent. Suppose this convention had proved acceptable to the Federal Government, what would have been the result? An immediate renewal of the war? Every intelligent man knows that it would not. Would the South be arrayed against Congress almost as a unit—anxious, discontented, restless—the helpless prey of political adventurers, borne down by evils which Radical legislation has fixed upon her, a burden to herself, a burden to the government under which she exists? It is impossible to believe it. On the contrary, instead of a small knot of white Radicals—men of no character or repute—controlling the governments of the Southern States, and alienating even the negroes whom they professed to benefit we should find in the Southern States two powerful parties—each seeking allies in the Northern States, each battling upon principles which would appeal to the support of all sections, each seeking to vindicate the honor of the South by a scrupulous observance of its plighted faith, and by a cordial, consistent and steadfast devotion to the common weal.

General Gillem Refuses to Hold or Permit the Presidential Election in Mississippi.

[CORRESPONDENCE.]
JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI, Aug. 15, 1868.

General—The executive committee of the Democratic party in Mississippi, beg to call your attention to the fact that by the act of Congress a general election for Presidential electors will be held throughout the United States on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November next. By the laws of this state, it is the duty of the sheriffs to hold this election; but many of them are ignorant of their duties in this respect, and it is usual for the Governor to issue a proclamation to them, requiring them to hold said election.

Governor Humphries having been removed, we must look to the commanding-general of the district to require the law in this respect to be executed. We inclose you a reference to the law on this subject, and beg to know at your earliest convenience, if the election will be either required or permitted to be held. I have to honor to be,
Your ob't servt,
JOHN D. FREEMAN,
Ch'm'n. Dem. Ex. Com., Miss.

HEAD'S FOURTH MILITARY DISTRICT,
(Department of Mississippi.)
VIKESBURG, Miss., Aug. 22, 1868.

Hon. John D. Freeman, Chairman Democratic Executive Committee, Jackson, Mississipi: Sir—I am directed by the commandant general of the district to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 16th inst., and in reply to inform you that neither the act of March 2nd, 1867, organizing this military district nor any of the acts supplementary thereto, nor any existing orders, either require or authorize him to cause the election referred to, by you to be held, and that therefore he declines taking the action indicated in your communication.

I am sir, very respectfully,
Yours ob't servt,
JOHN D. FREEMAN,
1st Lieut. 43d Inf'y, Bat. Maj. U.S. A.,
Act. Asst. Adj. Gen.

JUDGE JEREMIAH S. BLACK has entered the canvass in behalf of Seymour and Blair, and made a telling speech at York, Pa., last week. After reviewing the conduct of the political parties to show that the friends of constitutional government were the true friends of the nation, Judge Black proceeded to say: "The consequence of Radicalism is that we have the most corrupt government on the face of the earth." I cannot speak with perfect accuracy, but I believe I am within reasonable bounds when I tell you that a thousand millions would not cover the frauds committed since the close of the close of the war. We have the heaviest debt under the industry of any people ever struggled under without being totally crushed, and it is increasing instead of being diminished. We are taxed beyond to keep the government running and to pay off the whole debt in ten years if the money were honestly applied. But only half the internal revenue imposed by the Federal Government and collected from the people, is stolen before it reaches the Treasury, and the other half is squandered by Congress, in schemes of the most extravagant corruption. Before the war our current expenses were less than seventy-five millions of dollars; now they are nearly four hundred millions, besides the interest on the national debt, and without counting what is stolen in transitu. This is the necessary result of tyranny and oppression.

Curtin on Seymour.
Governor Curtin of Pennsylvania, a lifelong and very disreputable Radical, in reply to some queries, speaks in the following grand manner of Governor Seymour: He replies: "Well sir, if I were asked to mention a man who, in my estimation, possessed the attributes of a perfect gentleman,

a cultivated scholar, a thorough statesman and a sincere Christian, I would, without hesitation, name Horatio Seymour of New York." How about Seymour's loyalty?" After the dispatches that I sent Mr. Seymour at the time of the raid into Pennsylvania, replied the Governor, "it would hardly become me to impugn his loyalty; the fact is, I have never doubted it. I understood that Belmont is having all the dispatches sent by Stanton and myself printed, and no doubt they will be in the hands of every Democratic stamp speaker through the campaign. We had better give up attacking Seymour's loyalty, for the opposition hold the trump card in that matter."

This is certainly high praise for an old Abolitionist such as Curtin.

The Havre Journal gives an account of an interesting experiment made in that port:

An American named Stoen, dressed in an aquatic costume of his own invention, and accompanied by a friend similarly attired, jumped into the sea from a steamer and swam about in the water in an erect attitude, the water only up to the breast. He and his friend ate and drank provisions which they had taken with them in a tin box, they fired off pistols, hoisted a flag upon the box, lay down upon the water, and performed various other feats, apparently as much at their ease if they had been on dry land. After an hour Mr. Stoen's companion left the water, the motion of the waves having made him feel rather sea sick. Mr. Stoen remained longer, and went out a long way to sea. When he returned on board he took off his sea-going costume and the sandals, loaded with lead, which kept him in a vertical position in the water, and appeared in this unusual dress, which had not been, it is said, touched by salt water.

AN ELOQUENT SPEECH.—Lewis, a big black nigger, from Perry, let off the following speech on the electoral college hill last Saturday:

"I speak boldless and fearless on this matter. De gemen from Monroe has spoken a good speech on this subject—but he says some things which I do not concur. I reference a large people of the masses, and I believe that they are competent to vote—our land is in a bad condition, and our hands is indeed on the fields, and, sir, do warn veins of blood now ebbing through some of our bodies will be split on de ground if de people is allowed to vote, cause there will be fights between the extending parties—therefore, I am in favor of you to give General Grant in de Legislature."—Montgomery Advertiser.

THE Georgia Cotton Crop.
The news from portions of Middle Georgia and the Black Belt is gloomy enough. The late rains have played and havoc with the cotton. In some few sections there will be a fair yield, but the planters almost universally say the crop will fall short of last year's yield.

The rust, the worm and the rot are at work destroying it. It seems the rains will never stop. The last month of August was the most unfavorable ever known. Only a few days remain now in which the crop will do what it is going to. The season always closes between the 10th and the 15th of September. After that it matters not what sort of weather we have. The crop will either be made or lost. The crop in Georgia will fall short about 15,000 bales.

Mayville Markets.
CORRECTED WEEKLY BY H. GRAY & CO.,
Wholesale Growers, corner Second and Sutton streets.

COFFEE—Common to choice 25¢ to 27c.
SUGAR—N. O. 15¢@16¢; P. R. 13¢@15¢; Dem. 14¢@16¢; Soft Refined, 16¢@17¢; Hard Refined, 18¢@20¢.

MOLASSES—N. O. \$1. 15¢ bbl. 14¢ 10¢; P. R. 75¢@85¢.
FLOUR—We quote at 20¢ 00@25¢ 00.
WHEAT—White (No. 1) 82¢ 00; No. 1 Red, 82 25.
GRAN.—Rye, 82 25; Oats, 45¢; Corn, 80 to 89.
Barley, 82 20@82 50.
WHISKY—\$1 20@20 50.
PROVISIONS—Lard, 18¢@20¢; Bacon, from 16 to 22.

MACKEREL—Bbl. No. 22 00; do. No. 2, 22 50
½ bbl. No. 1 12 50; do. No. 2, 22 50; ½ bbl. No. 1, 20; do. No. 2 ½ bbl. 25 50. White Fish, 50¢.
FEATHERS—70¢@75¢.
EGGS—3¢ to 4¢.
PORK—8¢ to 9¢ per lb.
TALLOW—per lb. 9 to 10¢.
CANDLES—Tallow, 15¢@17¢; Star, boxes, 26¢@28¢.
SODA—American, 7½¢; English, 8¢.
WOODENWARE—Buckets, 22 15¢; Tubs, next three, 53 75¢; next eight, 53 00; Washboard, \$3.00.

MARRIED.
TAYLOR—HANTS.—At the residence of Wm. Hants, on the evening of August 12th, by Rev. Dr. F. C. Hants, of the First Congregational Church, Hants, N. S.—John Hants, of Hants county, to Miss. Henriette C. Hants, of Montgomery county.

WATSON—SMITH.—At the residence of James Smith, on the evening of August 12th, by Rev. Dr. Watson, of Fifeley, county, and Miss Mary J. Smith, of Montgomery.

STICKLEY—BRAMBLE.—On September 1st, 1868, by Rev. Dr. Stickley, of Jonathan Bramble, aged 62, both of Mayville.

DIED.—At his residence near Fincastle, Va., in the fortieth year of his age.

C. S. TYLER.—At his residence in this city, on the fourth day of August, Mr. C. S. Tyler, in the 50th year of his age.

Mr. Tyler had resided in Wilson's Bottom for several four years, and was well known to a large concourse of relatives and friends. Another of the pioneers gone!

GUTTER.—At his residence in this city, on the 20th of August, Mr. Hirsh S. Gutten, in the 50th year of his age.

JUDGE JEREMIAH S. BLACK has entered the canvass in behalf of Seymour and Blair, and made a telling speech at York, Pa., last week.

After reviewing the conduct of the political parties to show that the friends of constitutional government were the true friends of the nation, Judge Black proceeded to say:

"The consequence of Radicalism is that we have the most corrupt government on the face of the earth." I cannot speak with perfect accuracy, but I believe I am within reasonable bounds when I tell you that a thousand millions would not cover the frauds committed since the close of the close of the war.

We have the heaviest debt under the industry of any people ever struggled under without being totally crushed, and it is increasing instead of being diminished.

We are taxed beyond to keep the government running and to pay off the whole debt in ten years if the money were honestly applied. But only

half the internal revenue imposed by the

Federal Government and collected from the

people, is stolen before it reaches the Treas-

ury, and the other half is squandered by

the Radical party in schemes of the most ex-

travagant corruption. Before the war our cur-

rent expenses were less than seventy-five mil-

lions of dollars; now they are nearly four hun-

dred million, besides the interest on the

national debt, and without counting what is

stolen in transitu. This is the necessary re-

sult of the Radical party in their efforts to

overturn the government.

It is well known that the late war gave

birth to certain politico-military monsters

of the Butler species, together with cer-

tain demagogic nondescripts of the Ogleby

type. These men have achieved a reputa-

tion during the last eight or ten years of

revolution and war, which makes all the vil-

lainy of the past respectable. Despised and

execrated by all decent men, they have fled

to Radicalism as a last resource, and Radicalism made desperate and shameless by the critical situation of its affairs, sees the abandoned wreathes with "open arms."

These are the instruments which the Rad-

ical party is now using to perpetuate its

hold on power. They have been chosen

for the work because their personal ex-

igencies give assurance of unwavering fidelity

to a revolutionary cause. The triumph of

conservatism, the re-establishment of law,

WEEKLY MAYSVILLE EAGLE

MAYSVILLE, KY., SEPTEMBER 16, 1868.

New & Fine Old English Lady Spoke French.

From the Hamberg Correspondence of the London Telegraph.

There is an aged but active dame, whose whole foreign vocabulary consists of the word "Out," and who has her grandson, a smart lad of ten, or thereabout, with her in the capacity of dragon. She entertains, I feel convinced, a lurking belief that she speaks several foreign tongues with fluency and elegance, and that if she turns over the waiters, &c., to her juvenile stoatmatch, it is only "for the lad's improvement." I was sitting close to her last night at a time when he had to do with an attendant who was utterly ignorant of English, as it happened, and she wanted a glass of lemonade. "Now, Bobby," said she to her interpreter, "let me hear how nicely you can ask the poor man for what I want, in his own tongue!" and she looked toward your correspondent, not without a certain visible family pride in her grandson's accomplishments. Bobby evidently did not feel over and above vigorous in his French but, mastering up courage, managed to bring out "Un eure lemonade" (pronounced *Anglice*) "il vous plait." "Out, out, a glass of lemonade, one glass, out!" followed up grandmamma, in an explanatory tone. The waiter did not catch the meaning of the main word at first. Presently, however, a flash of intelligence illumined his countenance, and he rushed off to execute the order. "You see how I made him understand, my dear," remarked the old lady, thoroughly persuaded that she had been speaking Parisian French to the man; "he was puzzled with your accent, that was it!" Presently arrives the lemonade; but the glass was only three parts full, worse luck. "Ask him, dear, why he did not fill it," says the old lady, in an indignant tone. Quoth Bobby, after much hesitation, "Pourvez vous étes pas remplis?" the participle being nearly too much for my gravity. "Out, out, why didn't you have it properly filled? Go and have it filled up directly, out, do you hear?" By this time the unfortunate waiter's brains had got tied up into a hopeless knot; he stood staring at both his interpellants with an utterly stupefied and melancholy expression that would have made his fortune in low comedy.

"Take it back, out. [Aside] "What in water, Boby, in French?" "Out, grandma." "Of course, out! I have it filled up, but not with O: no more O, mind, out, out, do you hear, man?" This time the waiter thought he understood, and ran off, swiftly returning with a cupful of full water.

At this outrage the old lady fairly boiled over; and I thought it high time, in the interests of humanity, to interpose and offer my services, which were however, repulsed with freezing dignity. "I am much obliged to you, but I can make myself perfectly understood without the interference of any stranger. I thank you." Upon which I bolted down the steps into the park, whence, for the next five minutes, shrieks of wild laughter might have been heard to arise. The last words of the controversy that reached my ears as I fled were, "Did I not expressly tell you more O? You are a very impertinent fellow, I think?" It can never have occurred to my haughty compatriot to impeach her own exhaustive knowledge of French and perfect command of foreign idioms.

She must have felt sure of herself all the time, and attributed the *malentendu* to the impervious, congenital stupidity of the waiter. In this curiously complete self-deception lay the screaming fun, of the whole incident, which, of course, it was necessary to see and hear, in order to appreciate it thoroughly. Something after this manner, although less extravagantly, do many Englishmen and English women abroad speak "the language of the country;" and were to be the intrusive wight who moved by compassion for their sufferings and struggles, ventures to proffer them timely aid. We are a curious people, we English. Where a Frenchman or an Italian, with many apologetic smiles and dramatic gestures, will appeal to a fellow-traveler's exasperation from an idiomatic embarrassment, an Englishman will scowl at you if he fancies you are thinking of coming to his help, and, at the most, grant a disconcerting "Thanks!" or "Sorry you troubled yourself," if your good nature should prove stronger than your judgement, and compel you to pull him out of the mire.

A New Young Man—The Reign of a French Count in Athens of the West.
From the Lexington Observer and Reporter.
Our city was honored last week by a visit from Dr. De Villeneuve.

Dr. De Villeneuve came to Lexington to practice medicine. He was partially from France, partially from Germany, and to some extent from all over the world. The doctor had that indifferent blase appearance and *dissimile* so peculiar to the extravagant sons of foreign nobility—in addition to that he had raven tresses and a fierce mustache, and interlarded his rapid and brilliant conversation with an indefinite number of Latin, Greek, French phrases. Dr. De Villeneuve graduated with overpowering honor at the great University of Leyden; he then traveled all over the world just for pleasure, and wrote a series of extraordinarily fine papers for the French metropolitan press, just for recreation.

While at Valparaiso he heard that the Imperial Army of Austria needed aid, and with a soul fired with enthusiasm he at once drew his flashing sword and threw the whole weight of his talents and influence in favor of Maximilian. He remained with gallant but unfortunate leader to the bitter end, stoned by him when he was executed, and then became an exile. He came here, was rather pleased with our town, thought it was "such a contrast to Paris" (said in exquisite broken English), and concluded to settle here and practice "my profession" (accent on two last letters,) and make his "debut" in a lecture at the courthouse on "Mexico and what I saw there."

Last Monday night was set apart for the lecture which he gave in the courthouse. In the meanwhile the Count fattened at the time of the Lushy House, rented two handsomely rooms for "mysteries" above the drug store of Frazer & Co., engaged himself as organist at the Catholic church, prepared a practice medicine, prepared to give French lessons, and in view of his brilliant prospects obtained a pile of money from sundry gentlemen.

Lecture night came—but the Count didn't. It went—so did the doctor.

He folded his tent like an Arab, and as silently stole away.

May the Court bound of a disagreeable dispatch sent over the wire about that time from Cincinnati.

My impression of the doctor is that he is remarkably absent-minded: "only this and nothing more;" for he went away, forgetting to give any French lessons, or play the organ, or deliver his lecture, or pay his board bill, or pay back the nice supply of cash he obtained from the

sundry gentlemen. He even forgot his trunk which was opened and found to contain a large amount of emptiness. Probably the doctor didn't care to be burdened with heavy baggage.

Moral—Beware of these exiled nobles, these worthless doctors, these smooth-talking big-bragging adventurers.

"Be this maxim forever with you paramour: Don't you ever advance all your cash on a Count."

General Forrest's Letter.

The following is a copy of General Forrest's letter to Mr. Woodward, correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial:

MURPHYS, September 3, 1868.

DEAR SIR: I have just read your letter in the Commercial giving a report of our conversation on Friday last. I do not think you would intentionally misrepresent me, but you have done so, and suppose that you misunderstood me. The portions of your letter to which I object are corrected in the following paragraphs:

I promised the Legislature my personal concurrence and aid in preserving order and enforcing the laws. I have never advised the people to resist any law, but to submit to all the laws. They can be corrected by lawful legislation.

I said the militia law would occasion no trouble unless they violated the law by carrying out the Governor's proclamation, which I believe to be unconstitutional and in violation of law, in shooting down men without trial as recommended in the proclamation.

I said it was reported (and I believe the report) that there were forty thousand Ku Klux in Tennessee, and I believe the organization stronger in other States. I meant to imply when I said that, that the Ku Klux recognize the Federal Government, and that they would obey all State laws. They recognize all laws and will obey them, (so I have been informed) in protecting peaceful citizens from oppression from any quarter.

I did not say that any man's house was picketed.

I do not mean to convey the impression that I would raise troops, and more than that, no man would do it in five days, even if they were organized.

I said that General Grant was at Holly Springs, and not Corinth. I said the charge against him was false, and did not use the word "hit."

I cannot consent to remain silent in the matter, for if I did so, under an incorrect impression of my personal views, I might be located upon one as desiring a conflict, when in truth I am so averse to anything of the kind that I will make any honorable sacrifices to avoid it.

Hoping that I may have this explanation placed before your readers,

I remain, very respectfully,

N. B. FERRETT.

Pickle Chow-Chow.

Two quarts green tomatoes, two quarts white onions, two quarts pickling beans, one dozen green cucumbers, one dozen green peppers, one large or two small heads of cabbage. Chop all fine, sprinkle a tea-cup of salt over it and let it stand over night. Next morning pour off the brine, season with two table spoons of ground mustard, two table spoons celeriac, one black pepper, one-half large spoon of Cayenne, and ground cloves, two of turmeric, two of curry powder. Cover the mixture with the heat of vinegar, with a cup of brown sugar. Boil two hours slowly, continually stirring. When cooked, add two table spoons salad oil, when the mixture is hot.

STRAWBERRIES SHAPED ON ROSES.

In autumn a few dog roses of good sort, on their own roots, are selected and planted in pots, at the same time a well-rooted strawberry vine, in good bearing condition, is placed with each rose plant at the stem of the rose. As spring comes, the roots of the two or three of them are tied up to the stem of the rose. It well known that the runners of the strawberries soon make their own roots, and in due time these roots are cut away, making the cuts as for a scion, and they are grafted on the rose stem, without cutting or rubbing the runners from the parent plant again. The rose is then treated with a strong caustic to lead the sap toward the scions, and treated in this way the strawberries will blossom and bear perfect fruit upon rose for some time. This is a Parisian novelty, and has been exhibited in a florist's shop on the Boulevard des Italiens, and it attracted great attention, roses blooming and strawberries fruiting on the same stem.

TO REMOVE BOAUSES AND ANTS.

These troublesome pests were never so plentiful as this season. Tropical weather gives our tropical annoyances. We give our readers a South American remedy for cockroaches, which has been tried in Philadelphia with perfect success. Kitchen, pantries, and water closets were rid of these disgusting visitors.

Take powdered borax and scattered everywhere where the cockroaches are found, and they will disappear directly. A safe and efficacious remedy for most annoying vermin. Ants can be driven out of cupboards if lumps of camphor are scattered about them. Ants object to strong scents, and in tropical climates are prevented from entering rooms by powerfully scented oils and gums.

A sponge may be sprinkled with sugar and laid over the floor, and the next morning the morning plunger the sponge quickly into boiling water, and most of the intruders will be destroyed. Then scatter camphor and you will have no more trouble.

ACID TO A SON OF EX-GOVERNOR Robinson.

We learn from the Georgetown Times that Ex-Governor James F. Robinson, of Scott county, received the unwelcome intelligence that his son, Lieut. Scott H. Robinson was badly wounded, the result of an accident at Fort Sumner, New Mexico. The particulars of the accident and events are not known. Lieut. Robinson, with his command, had started on a scout. While standing in a tavern door at Los Yagos, in company with another officer, the latter dropped a pistol to the ground, which exploded, the ball merely glancing, as it was then thought, the skull of Lieut. H. Regarding it as a trifling injury, he did not apprehend any inconvenience from the wound, and continued his journey some hundred and fifty miles. But the journey proved more serious than was at first supposed. It was found that the skull had been fractured to such an extent as to render trepanning necessary. Inflammation of the brain ensued, which it was feared would result fatally. A dispatch relating this information was written and presented the condition of his son as very critical, though probably more favorable than previously reported. We trust that the gallant young headman has passed all danger, and that he may long be spared to his family and friends.

RADICAL NOMINATION FOR CONGRESS.—The Radicals have nominated Dr. English, of Owen county, for Representative in Congress for that district, doubtless from the fact that he is the most popular man in the district, and that he is a candidate for the election to 2,300 or 2,500 for the Democratic ticket. Some dissatisfaction is expressed in "the party" at the nomination, as the voting in the convention was done, not by the delegates, but by everybody present. The total vote was 73, of which Dr. English received 36. Colonel Charles A. Gill 24, and some other aspirant 3.

Radical nomination for Congress.—The Radicals have nominated Dr. English, of Owen county, for Representative in Congress for that district, doubtless from the fact that he is the most popular man in the district, and that he is a candidate for the election to 2,300 or 2,500 for the Democratic ticket. Some dissatisfaction is expressed in "the party" at the nomination, as the voting in the convention was done, not by the delegates, but by everybody present. The total vote was 73, of which Dr. English received 36. Colonel Charles A. Gill 24, and some other aspirant 3.

In cases of strichnine poisoning, camphor is and eminent physician to be the most effective remedy. In all treated cases of its effects are on record, while the effects of salts, musk, and any other remedies as an antidote are, at least, uncertain.

The Prince of Wales has been promoted to the rank of General-in-Chief of the Rifle Brigade for gallant and meritorious conduct in the field of the Queen.

CIGARS & TOBACCO.

Orders from the country solicited. Persons desirous of having their name printed on a cigar or cigarette, may do so by sending their name to N. SHAFER, 108 MARKET STREET, MAYSVILLE, KY.

Jewelry &c.

CHEAP

WATCHES & JEWELRY.

ALBERT & LILLESTON,

WATCHMAKERS

JEWELLERS,

G. A. & J. E. MCCARTHEY'S

QUEENSWARE,

CHEAP CHINA STORE!

NO. 30 EAST SECOND STREET,

MAYSVILLE, KENTUCKY.

China, Glass, & Queensware.

GREAT REDUCTION!

IN PRICES OF

CHINA, GLASS

QUEENSWARE.

HAMILTON GRAY & CO.

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF

Old Bourbon and Rye Whiskies.

Corner Second and Sutton Streets,

MAYSVILLE, KY.

Grocery and Commission Merchants

NEW FIRM.

H. GILLMORE & CO.

processors to F. G. GRAT.

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF

Old Bourbon and Rye Whiskies.

No. 35, Second street North side.

MAYSVILLE, KY.

China, Glass and Queensware.

R. ALBERT'S

NEW

CHINA PALACE,

CHINA PALACE!

The Largest and Cheapest Cash Queensware

House in the West.

No. 35, Second street North side.

MAYSVILLE, KY.

Medical

Ayer's

Hair Vigor,

for restoring Gray Hair to

its natural Vitality and Color.

A dressing which

is at once agreeable,

healthy, and effectual

for preserving the hair.

Faded or gray hair is soon restored to its original color

with the gloss and freshness of youth.

This hair is thickened,

falling hair checked, and baldness often, though not always, cured by its use.

Noting to restore the hair where the follicles are destroyed, or the glands atrophied and decayed.

But such as remain can be saved for usefulness by this application.

Instead of fouling the hair with a pasty sediment,

it will keep it clean and vigorous.

Its occasional use will prevent the hair from turning gray or falling off, and con-

tinually prevent baldness. Free from those deleterious substances which

make some preparations dangerous and injurious to the hair, the Vigor can

only benefit, but not harm it. If wanted

merely for a

HAIR DRESSING,

nothing else can be found so desirable.

Containing neither oil nor dye, it does not soil white cambric, and yet lasts long on the hair, giving it a rich glossy lustre and a grateful perfume.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.,

PRACTICAL AND ANALYTICAL CHEMISTS,

LOWELL, MASS.

PRICE \$1.00.

At wholesale and retail, by

J. J. WOOD & BRO. Sole agents.

Maysville, Ky.

ALLEN & CO. Wholesale agents, Cincinnati, O

Manufacturers.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

For all the purposes of a laxative Medicine.

Perhaps no one medicine

is more universally used for everybody

as a cathartic.

We have now more